The Logic Of God

n,y

3 q F

1/0

y,y

1 d t

0/0

y,n

5 b L

0/1

n,n

7 p H

1/1

Dedication

Christ Jesus, the Lord of me and the God of me.
My dear wife Mary and daughter Rachel, for their love,
patience, and keen insight.

"God and logic are one and the same first principle,
for John wrote that Logic was God."
-Dr. Gordon H. Clark

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fini 9 Avril 2016

Outline

Eternal Generation

Trini(t)y is begotten and begetter (y,y).   #t=FxLxH (y,y)

Father is not begotten but He is begetter (no,yes).   # F (n,y)

Logos is begotten but He is not begetter (y,n).   #xL (y,n)

Spirit is not begotten and He is not begetter (n,n)   #=H (n,n)

Temporal Generation

Adam is not from male and he is not from female (n,n).   # A (n,n)

Eve is from male but she is not from female (y,n).   #xE (y,n)

Jesus is not from male but he is from female (n,y).   #=J (n,y)

Humani(t)y is from male and from female (y,y).   #AxExJ=t (y,y)

God and Man

God is not man (Hosea 11:9).
Man is not God (Isaiah 31:3).
Man is God's image (Genesis 1:26).

#contradictory pair - G='m|m='G
#image = "contradiction in generation"
#generation = person→person
#(Father→Logos)→Holy Spirit
#(Adam→Eve)→Jesus

Consequent /Antecedent		Antecedent/Consequent		
Begotten /Begetter		Male /Female		
God	(y,y)	(n,n)	Adam	#Spirit → Adam
Father	(n,y)	(y,n)	Eve	#Logos → Eve
Logos	(y,n)	(n,y)	Jesus	#Father → Jesus
Spirit	(n,n)	(y,y)	man	#God → man

"Augustine's Scutum Fidei" (A)

"On Christian Doctrine" (Book 1, Chapter 5, 397 AD)

"Thus the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit,

and each of these by Himself, is God,

and at the same time they are all one God ..."

	#a verbal group
The Father by Himself is God $(n,y)(n,y) \to (y,y)$	#theoretic definition
The Logos by Himself is God $(y,n)(y,n) \to (y,y)$	#of the Trinity
The Spirit by Himself is God $(n,n)(n,n) \to (y,y)$	#1467 years before
They are all one God $(n,y)(y,n)(n,n) \to (y,y)$	# "Klein's four-group"

#$t=(y,y)$ | "x by Himself" = x^2 | $F^2=(n,y)^2=t$, $L^2=(y,n)^2=t$, $H^2=(F \times L)^2=t$

"Augustine's Scutum Fidei" (B)

"On Christian Doctrine" (Book 1, Chapter 5, 397 AD)

"The Father is not the Son nor the Holy Spirit;

the Son is not the Father nor the Holy Spirit;

the Holy Spirit is not the Father nor the Son: ..."

The Father is not Logos and not Spirit	$(n,y) \to (n,y)(y,y)$
The Logos is not Father and not Spirit	$(y,n) \to (y,n)(y,y)$
The Spirit is not Father and not Logos	$(n,n) \to (y,n)(n,y)$

#The Father (n,y) is not Logos (n,y) and not Spirit (y,y)
#(n,y) is (n,y) x (y,y) = F is F x t = F is F
#The Father is not Logos and not Spirit = Father is Father

"Augustine's Perichoresis"

"On The Trinity" (Book 9, Chapter 5, 417 AD)

"Mind, love, knowledge;
and this trinity is not confounded together by any commingling:
although they are each severally in themselves and mutually all in
all, or each severally in each two, or each two in each.
Therefore all are in all."

Both Father and Logos in Spirit $(n,y)(y,n)\rightarrow(n,n)$
Both Logos and Spirit in Father $(y,n)(n,n)\rightarrow(n,y)$
Both Father and Spirit in Logos $(n,y)(n,n)\rightarrow(y,n)$

#several computational systems are Trinity doctrine isomorphic
#one very important example is "K4" mod 8 (see below)
#3x5=7, 5x7=3, 3x7=5 | 3x3=1, 5x5=1, 7x7=1, 3x5x7=1 |
#3=-5x-7, 5=-3x-7, 7=-3x-5

"Augustine's Filioque"

"On The Trinity" (Book 4, Chapter 32, 417 AD)

"The Son is not therefore less because He is sent by the Father,

nor the Holy Spirit less because both the Father sent Him

and the Son."

The Father sends the Logos $(n,y)\rightarrow(y,n)$ #here is the principle

The Logos sends the Spirit $(y,n)\rightarrow(n,n)$ #of transitivity - together

The Father sends the Spirit $(n,y)\rightarrow(n,n)$ #with tollens inferences

#and the "signs" of Trinity

#a distinct logic appears

Scripture References

Genesis 1:26

"Then God said, 'Let Us make man in Our image, ... let them ...'"

    God, Father, Logos, Spirit | Adam,   Eve,   Jesus,   man

yes,yes,   no,yes,   yes,no,   no,no | no,no,   yes,no,   no,yes,   yes,yes

Genesis 5:3

"... Adam ... begot ... after his image, and named him Seth"

Adam, no male no female | Seth, male and female

                 no, no | yes, yes

Isaiah 31:3,   Hosea 11:9

"... men, and not God ..."   *"... God, and not man ..."*

    God, Father, Logos, Spirit | Adam,   Eve,   Jesus,   man

yes,yes,   no,yes,   yes,no,   no,no | no,no,   yes,no,   no,yes,   yes,yes

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Colossians 1:15-16

"He is the image of ... God ..."   *"... by Him all things were created"*

Father, not begotten begetter | Logos, begotten not begetter

                no, yes | yes, no

John 5:23

"... all should honor the Son just as they honor the Father. He who does not honor the Son does not honor the Father who sent Him" (Father sends Logos)

John 6:38

"... from heaven ... to do ... the will of Him who sent Me" (Father sends Logos)

John 14:26

"..., the Holy Spirit, whom the Father will send in My name ..."

(Father sends Spirit)

John 15:26

"But when the Helper comes, whom I shall send to you from the Father,

the Spirit of truth ..." (Logos sends Spirit)

John 16:7

"... for if I do not go away, the Helper will not come to you; but if I depart,

I will send Him to you" (Logos sends Spirit)

Romans 8:3

"For what the law could not do in that it was weak through the flesh,

God did by sending His own Son in the likeness of sinful flesh ..."

(Father sends Logos)

Galatians 4:6

"... God has sent forth the Spirit of His Son ..." (Father sends Spirit)

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1 Corinthians 15:13,20

"... if ... no resurrection of the dead, then Christ is not risen ..."

"... Christ is risen ... firstfruits ... of those ... asleep" (rule)

1 John 2:19

"They went out from us, but they were not of us;

for if they had been of us, they would have continued with us" (rule)

A Scriptural Logic

F - 'L'H	#Father is not Logos and not Spirit
'F - "L'H, "L - 'F'H, L - 'F'H	#steps of deduction by *rule (tollens)
L - 'F'H	#L - 'F'H deduced from F - 'L'H
1 F - 'L'H	#my hope was to discover a symmetric
2 L - 'F'H	#system of logical multiplications and
3 H - 'F'L	#those multiplications did occur in 4-6
4 F - 'H'L	#E.g., 4 F - 'H'L
5 L - 'H'F	# x 5 L - 'H'F
6 H - 'L'F	# = 6 'H'H'L'F or H - 'L'F
	#4x5 = deduction 6, 5x6 = 4, etc.

*rule (inference) - 1 John 2:19, 1 Corinthians 15:13,20

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45 FL - 'H'H'L'F | H #FL→LH→FH		t - HLF	t - LF (y,y)
56 LH - 'H'L'F'F | F #is the principle		F - 'H'LF	F - 'LF (n,y)
46 FH - 'H'L'L'F | L #of transitivity		L - 'HL'F	L - L'F (y,n)
		H - H'L'F	H - 'L'F (n,n)

$$1\ 2\quad 3$$

'(F - L) → F L | H   #FL denied and exchanged gives FL

'(L - H) → t F | F   #(t x F = F) = (y,y x n,y = n,y)

'(F - H) → t L | L

	1 Ftt	*2 LFL*	*3 HFL* (implied by transitivity)
	HtL	FFF	FFt
	HFH	FLL	FHL (implies LH→FL→FH)
	tFt		#1,2,3 = 12 syllogisms deduced
	tHL		#in column 3 HFL implies FHL
	FHH		

```
 1t  2t                1b  2b              #four figures – F, H, t, L

'(F - L) → F L | H    '(L - H) → t F | F   #combining transitivity

'(L - H) → t F | F    '(F - L) → F L | H   #and its deduction we

'(F - H) → t L | L    '(F - H) → t L | L   #have the series 1tb,2tb

 12t       12b         1tb 2tb             #or FL,LH and by the

 FL        LH       tF  FL  LH  Ht         #previous syllogisms

 LH        FL       Ft  LF  HL  tH         #tFt -Ftt,   HtL -tHL,

 FH        FH       tt  FF  HH  LL         #the series was completed

'(FH)     '(FH)     XH  XH  FX  FX         # t F, F L, L H, H t,

→t L      →t L      XL  tX  tX  XL         #F t, L F, H L, t H,

                                           #t t, F F, H H, L L,
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#"t t" names fig. "t" with "t F" as middle term, "F F" names fig. "F"...

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Begotte(N),  'N=M  -  Begette(R),  'R=Q

t  -  LF   = (X)RN      M - F H    #"decision procedure" for valid moods,

F  - 'LF   = MR(X)      N - t L    #two fixed and one variable (X) place

L  -  L'F  = NQ(X)      Q - L H    #holder, MR(X) indicates figure F with

H  - 'L'F  = M(X)Q      R - t F    #values: M= F or H, R= t or F, (X)=any

   1 2                  1 2        #MR(X) = Ftt  | M = F,  R = t, (X) = t

   M R (X)              N Q (X)    #M(X)Q = HtL | M = H,  (X) = t,  Q = L

 3 M (X) Q 4          3 N (X) R 4  #(X)RN = tFt  |(X) = t,   R = F, N = t

   (X) R N              (X) Q M    #F x H x t = L,  L = MR(NQ), RM(QN),

    5 6                  5 6       #NQ(X), N(X)R, (X)QM,  HtL,     tHL,

MR(QN) 1246 – 6421 MR(QN)   #    tHL,   tFt,   FHH, HFL,   FHL,

MR(NQ) 3564 – 4653 RM(QN)   #    tHL so  tFt & FHH,  FHL so FFt,
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F - M R (X)   **H** - M (X) Q   t - (X) R N
   (FH) (tF) (X)   (FH) (X) (LH)   (X) (tF) (tL)
   *Ftt LFL *HFL   Ftt LFL *HFL   *Ftt *LFL *HFL
   *HtL *FFF *FFt   *HtL FFF FFt   *HtL FFF *FFt
   *HFH FLL FHL   *HFH *FLL *FHL   HFH FLL FHL
   tFt   tFt   *tFt
   tHL   tHL   tHL
   FHH   *FHH   FHH

L - N Q (X) (tHL)
   N (X) R (tFt)
   (X) Q M (FHH)   **F** - MR(MR) (FFF)   **L** - NQ(NQ) (tHL)
   MR(NQ) - *HtL *HFL   **H** - M(NQ)Q (FLL)   N(MR)R
   RM(QN) - *tHL *FHL   **t** - (NQ) RN (LFL)   (MR)QM
            *tFt *FFt
            *FHH

Note On Subalternation

Ftt   F - t   if (F) then (t)

tFt   F - t

FFt   t - t   if (t) then (t)

HtL   H - L   if (H) then (L)

tHL   H - L

LFL   H - L

FLL   H - L

HFL   L - L   if (L) then (L)

FHL   L - L

Whenever (t) is the consequent either (F) or (t) is the antecedent.

Both (F) and (t) are products of premise sets that are antecedent to (t).

Whenever (L) is the consequent either (H) or (L) is the antecedent.

Both (H) and (L) are products of premise sets that are antecedent to (L).

Therefore "if (F) then (t)" so too "if (H) then (L)".

Post Script

(1) t | t   (1)   (Identity) (1 | 3) (Contradiction)

(2) 't | 't   (1)(1) (Ponens) (3 | 1) (Excluded Middle)

(3) ' t | ' 't   (1)(2) (Tollens)

(4) ''t | '''t

               '''t - t ''t   (1 | 2) '(t 't) →   t 't - ''t

               t - '''t t   (2 | 3) '('t ''t) → '''t t - t

(1 | 3) '(t ''t)   't - ''t 't   (1 | 3) '(t 't) → '''t 't - t

(4 | 2) '''t 't   ''t - ''t 't

                      t '''t '''t   't t 't   ''t t 't

                     ''t '''t 't   t t t   t t''t

                     ''t t ''t   t 't 't   t''t 't

                     '''t t ''t

                     '''t 't 't

                     t ''t 't

#the intent of this brief note pp. 20-22 is to further explore logical structure

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        1 2   1 2   1 1   2 2

(1 | 2) t 't (2 | 3) 't ''t   '''t t   t 't   't ''t   ''t '''t

(2 | 3) 't ''t (1 | 2) t 't   t '''t   't t   't t   ''t 't

(1 | 3) '(t ''t) (1 | 3) '(t ''t)   '''t ''t   t t   ''t 't   't t

      ''t t   '''t 't   '(x ''t)   '(x ''t)   '(t x)   '(t x)

                    x 't   '''t x   '''t x   x 't

''t - t 't = RN   M = t ''t   1 2   1 2

t - '''t t = MR   N = '''t 't   M R X   N Q X

't - 't 't = NQ   Q = 't 't   3 M X Q 4   3 N X R 4

''t - '''t 't = MQ   R = '''t t   X R N   X Q M

                         5 6   5 6

M   R   X

(t)("t)   ('"t)(t)   ( )

```
*  t  "'t  "'t     't   t   't   * "t   t   't
* "t  "'t  't   * t   t   t   *  t   t  "'t
* "t   t   't     t  't  't       t  't  't
  "'t   "t   't
   t  "t  "t
```

N Q X

MR(QN) 1246 – 6421 MR(QN)

MR(NQ) 3564 – 4653 RM(QN)

Romans 11:6 & Exodus 3:4-6 (Christology) (A)

X "If grace (A) then <u>not works</u> (B)   *or*   Y grace (A) is <u>not grace</u> (C)"
X   works (D)   <u>not grace</u> (C)   *or*   Y works (D)   <u>not works</u> (B)

X(D)(C) from X(A)(B), X(A)(C) from Y(A)(C), Y(D)(B) from X(D)(B)

Replace contradictory pair (B)(C) with equivalent pair (A)(D).

X(A)(A) from X(A)(B)   *or*   Y(A)(D) from Y(A)(C)

X(D)(D) from X(D)(C)   *or*   Y(D)(A) from Y(D)(B)

Either God is God and man is man (X) or God is man and man is

God (Y). Scripture declares that God is not man and man is not God.

Therefore (X)(A)(A) is true and (Y)(A)(D) is false .

(X)(D)(D)   (Y)(D)(A)

Romans 11:6 & Exodus 3:4-6 (Christology) (B)

"When the Lord saw that he turned aside to look, God called to him from the midst of the bush and said, 'I am the God of Abraham' and Moses hid his face, for he was afraid to look upon God" (Exodus 3:4-6)

Elements of God's union to the bush:

· God dwelt in the bush (Deuteronomy 33:16).

· God appeared as the bush.

· God spoke from the midst of the bush.

Romans 11:6 & Exodus 3:4-6 (Christology) (C)

Elements of God's union to Jesus:

. The Logos forever dwells with man in His temple Jesus.

. God forever appears to mankind as Jesus.

. God forever speaks to mankind as Jesus.

. No man but Jesus is forever the dwelling place of the Logos.

. No man but Jesus forever appears to mankind as God.

. No man but Jesus is forever the mediator between

   God and man. He forever speaks to mankind as God.

"For in Him dwells all the fullness of the Godhead bodily" (Col 2:9).

"A man who has told you the truth which I heard from God" (Jn 8:40)

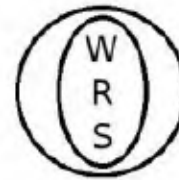God (Trinity)

F - Father
L - Logos
H - Spirit
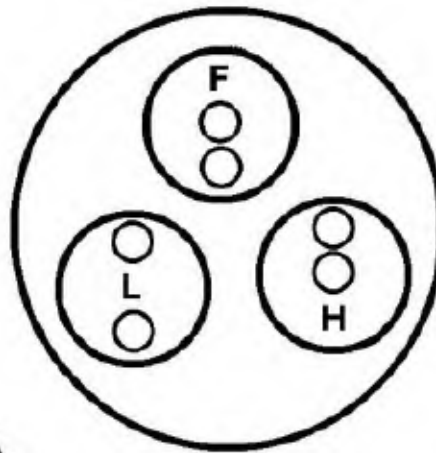
W - Will
R - Reason
S - Speech

Jesus (Christ)

Seth (mankind)

12 34 56 13→3 13 35→71 13 35 57
<u>23</u> <u>45</u> <u>67</u> 35→7 35 13→17 31 53 75
13 35 57 15→5 15 15→55 11 55 77

131 355 375   35 57→13 35 57 71
175 333 331   57 35→31 53 75 17
377 535 735   37 37→11 33 77 55

311
715
737

$\begin{array}{c} 5 \\ 1 \begin{array}{|cc|} \hline 1++5 \\ 3--7 \\ \hline \end{array} 7 \\ 3 \end{array}$

13 15→1 = 13, 5 = 15
37 57→3 = 37, 7 = 57
17 17 · 1315 = 1513

□15 □□,13,15   1□5 175   31□ 3
31□ 37,13,□□   □31 131 331   3□7 5
3□7 37,□□,57   37□ 377 375   □15 5
57□ 15,57,□□   7□5 735 715   113

1513 1557 1375 3773   1 − −
3731 3775 3157 1551   **Distribution**
7375 7331 7513 1551   3 + −
5157 5113 5731 3773   7 + +
                         5 − +

Bible (Genesis 1:27, 5:3, 15:9, Hebrews 1:3)

1=Trinity	(y,y)	is Logos and is Father(+,+)
3=Father	(n,y)	not Logos and is Father(-,+)
5=Logos	(y,n)	is Logos and is not Father(+,-)
7=Spirit	(n,n)	not Logos and is not Father(-,-)

1=Humanity	(y,y)	is from male and is from female(+,+)
3=Jesus	(n,y)	not from male and is from female(-,+)
5=Eve	(y,n)	is from male and is not from female(+,-)
7=Adam	(n,n)	not from male and is not from female(-,-)

Gaius Marius Victorinus

1=I	(y,y)	affirmative particular(+,+)
3=A	(n,y)	universal affirmative(-,+)
5=O	(y,n)	particular negative(+,-)
7=E	(n,n)	universal negative(-,-)

Sextus Empiricus

1=affirmative		15=affirmative particular(+,+)
3=universal	Tollens	31=universal affirmative(-,+)
5=particular	(y)1→5(y)	57=particular negative(+,-)
7=negative	(n)3→7(n)	37=universal negative(-,-)

Rene Descartes

1=upper right quadrant
3=upper left quadrant
5=lower right quadrant
7=lower left quadrant

n,y	y,y		-,+	+,+
n,n	y,n		-,-	+,-

See also, Saint Augustine of Hippo, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, Christian Felix Klein, Francis Augustus Henry, Jean Piaget, Fred Sommers and George Englebretsen.